

five series of scales between the anterior dorsal and lateral line. *C. variabilis*, Gunth., is closely allied, but the latter has the second dorsal distant from the first; the scales have fine ridges, and each ridge is composed of several spines.

Bibliography.

REV. J. E. TENISON WOODS, F.L.S., &c.:

Fish and Fisheries of New South Wales. Sydney, 1882.
(213 pp.)

ERRATA.

Pp. 86, 105, and 121, for *Blennidæ* read *Blenniidæ*.

NOTE AND DESCRIPTION OF THE FIRST DISCOVERED REPRESENTATIVE OF THE GENUS
PUPA IN TASMANIA.

By R. M. JOHNSTON, F.L.S., etc.

[Read 17th April, 1882.]

PUPA, Draparnaud.

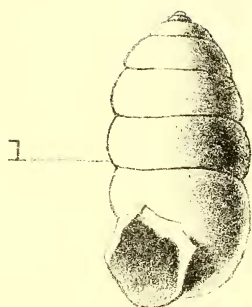
Animal short, stout, acute behind, its upper tentacles developed, its lower ones short, or almost obsolete. Shell oblong-cylindrical, many whorled, often rather thick, mostly ribbed, sometimes deeply umbilicated, generally rather obtuse at the apex; aperture somewhat squarely ovate, generally more or less toothed; lip thickly reflected.

PUPA LINCOLNENSIS, Angas.

Pupa Tasmanica, R. M. Johnston.

Shell minute, sinistral, thin, of a uniform light fawn colour, sub-pellucid, oblong-cylindrical, obliquely finely lirate; suture somewhat impressed; spire scarcely contracted towards apex, which is suddenly obtusely rounded; whorls, 6, slightly convex; aperture somewhat squarely ovate, subvertical, with a moderately prominent tooth; peristome simple, margins distant, united by a callous lamina; anterior and columellar margins slightly reflexed. Length, 3 mil.; diam., 1.75 mil. Habitat, sand dunes, Swansea. Abundant.

This interesting species was obtained by me recently in great numbers in the shallow depressions of the sand dunes, where the bleached dead shells were lodged by the action of the wind. They were associated with *Helix Furneauxensis*, Petterd;



PUPA LINCOLNENSIS, (ANGAS.)